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MEDICINAL PLANTS IN CALIFORNIA.—*Grindelia robusta*, which grows throughout the State supplies a balsam of a resinous character, most abundant in the buds, but found in all the juices of the plant. As a cure for the eruption occasioned by contact with the "poison oak," the balsam is accounted almost a specific. It is also in demand in the Atlantic States as a remedy for asthma and bronchial affections.

The leaves of the *Eucalyptus*, serving as the stuffing of a pillow, have been found beneficial in relieving neuralgic headaches; and a tincture prepared from the leaves has a variety of uses in medicine.

One of the newest of vegetable drugs is obtained from the *Yerba santa*, a shrub known also as gum-weed, mountain balsam, wild peach, and bears' weed. The leaves contain a resinous substance highly spoken of as an ingredient in cough mixtures, and for the cure of bronchial and laryngeal disorders.

The collection and drying of medicinal plants in California, for shipment to manufacturing chemists at the East, is gradually becoming a business of importance.—[N. Y. TRIBUNE]

ANEMONE CAROLINIANA.—I have two specimens of *Anemone Caroliniana*, Walt., collected April 23d, 1878, with rudimentary flowers, consisting of a single sepal of the usual size and color in one plant, and situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below the ordinary terminal flowers. The other plant has a single sepal about twice the length of the ordinary ones, purple, with greenish margins, situated in the axil of the three-parted involucre. Both sepals seemed to have a strong inclination to twine, or wrap around the stem from left to right. These two plants were found about half a mile apart on a R. R. grade.—M. H. PAXTON, *Junction City, Kan.*

HETEROMORPHISM IN PLANTAGO CORDATA, LAM.—While examining several plants of this species, I noticed that several spikes on each plant did not show the usual protogynous condition, also that the stamens seemed longer than usual. A closer examination showed that the flowers were perfect, but the styles were only two mm. in length. The styles in the spikes which were of the common form, were six mm. in length. The stamens in the short-styled flowers were nine mm. in length, while those of the long-styled flowers were only six mm. in length. The earlier flowering spikes of each plant were of the short styled form, while the later flowering spikes were all long-styled. If this species was entomophilous we could see some advantage to be derived from this mixed condition of things. It is possible this may be a case of a monœcious condition or a dioecious condition about to be, in fact, in the very process of becoming.—C. F. WHEELER, *Hubbardston, Mich.*

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.—During the summer of 1876 I was in Readsboro, Vt., and found *Eupatorium ageratoïdes* growing 4 to 5 feet high, with leaves 4 to 7 inches long and correspondingly wide. Going back to Williamstown, Mass., 20 miles to the southwest, I found every specimen 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high or less, with leaves only 2 or 3 inches in length.

Can any one tell me how to distinguish *Aster Tradescanti*, L., from *A. miser*, L., Ait? I have never found anything that I could conscientiously call *A. Tradescanti*, although others have given that name to some specimens that I called *A. miser*. Prof. Peck, of Albany, told me that he also had never found what he could call *A. Tradescanti*.

Gray's Manual describes *Solidago altissima*, L., as "2 to 7 inches high—instead of the tallest, as its name denotes, it is usually one of the lowest of the common Golden rods." I think I have never found it less than 2 feet high under any circumstances, seldom less than 4 feet.—CHAS. H. FORD, *Geneseo, Ill.*